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FOREIGN CROPS, MARCH, 1912.

(ARGENTINA.)

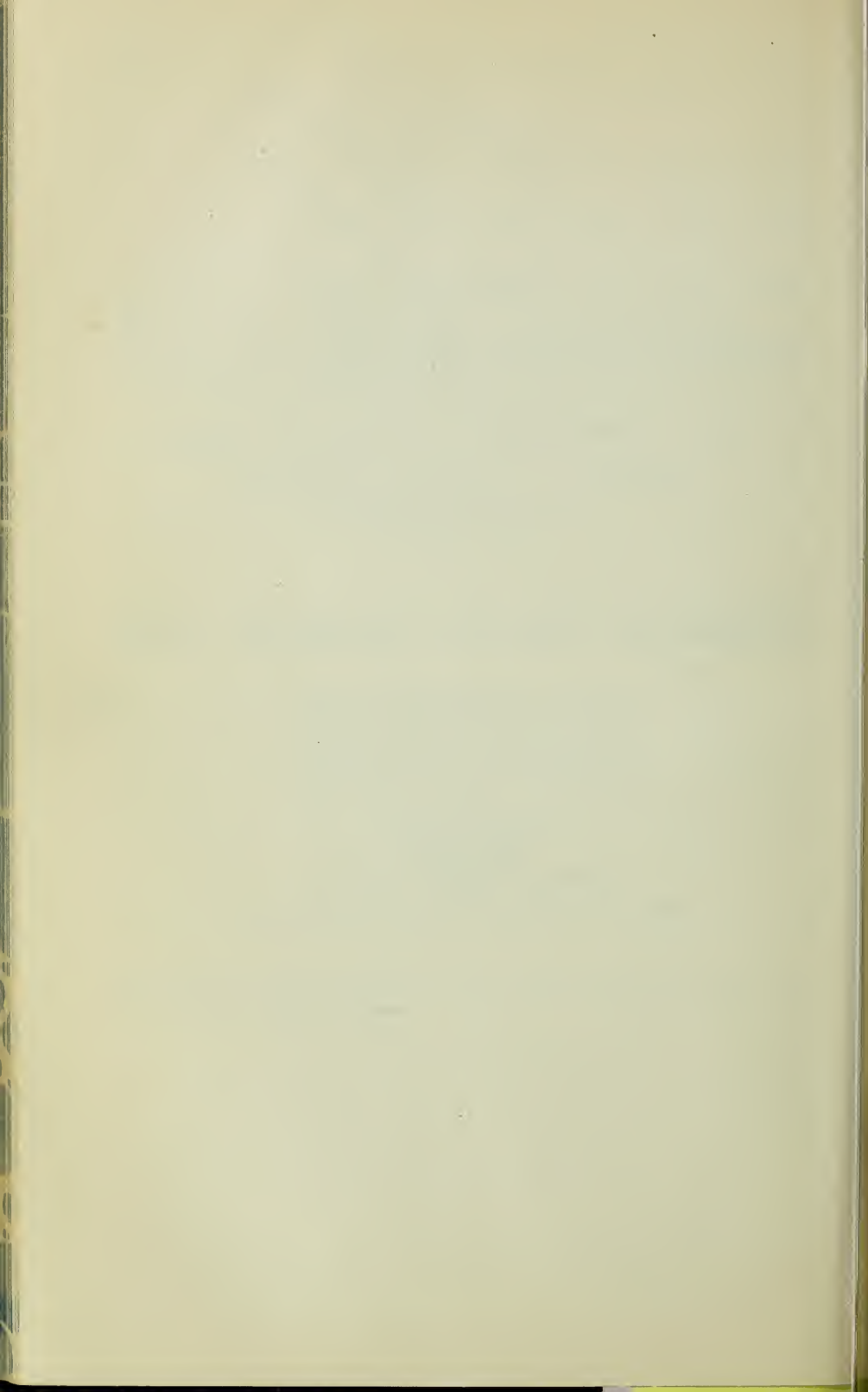
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# FOREIGN CROPS, MARCH, 1912.

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## ARGENTINA.

The area drilled to wheat, flaxseed, and oats, May to August, 1911, marked another step forward in the rapid extension of Argentine agriculture. For the first time in history the surface laid down to the world's great bread grain exceeded that in France, the second most important wheat-raising country of Europe. In short, the South American Republic, from the single viewpoint of acreage sown, now takes fourth place among the great wheat-growing nations of the world. Flaxseed, as is well known, covers a broader surface in Argentina than in any other country.

Because of high prices and other causes, exceptional activity has been manifested in recent years in opening up the vast areas of cultivable virgin soil, amounting according to some authorities to over 200 million acres, still remaining in this country. The 17 million acres sown to wheat for the 1911-12 harvest was an expansion, compared with the previous year, of 1,600,000 acres and surpassed the previous high record by over a million acres. The acreage under corn has increased to almost 8 million acres. An addition of a half million acres raised the area under oats—a comparatively new crop in this country—to 2½ million; and a new record—nearly 4 million acres all told—was established by a small margin in the seedings of flaxseed.

The increase in the production of wheat and flaxseed in Argentina in recent years has chanced, owing largely to irregularity in meteorological conditions, seldom to be fully commensurate with the increase in areas sown. In other words, while there has been an almost steady increase from year to year in the surface seeded to these crops, the successive harvests have given very vacillating returns. The one which took place, November to February, 1911-12, has been no exception to this rule; the augmented areas sown to each crop and the almost continuously vigorous growth of the plants from germination to near maturity inspired at one time very optimistic expectations as to yields; private estimates of a probable outturn of 200 million bushels of wheat and of 40 million of flaxseed were common. The ensuing harvest, however, was a wet, prolonged, and consequently late one throughout the greater part of the grain belt. Expected yields were heavily reduced, and the quality of much grain, especially of flaxseed, reported seriously impaired. Uncertainty as to the actual outcome caused great excitement at times on the domestic

markets and was reflected in the quotations of practically all the important grain marts of the world. Late in January appeared the preliminary estimates of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture putting the yield of wheat at 170,562,553 bushels, the largest crop but one in the history of the country, and 25 million in excess of the yield of the previous year. A subsequent revision made the yield 169,-423,510 bushels. The final estimates of the above-named Ministry on the area and production of wheat in each of the last 21 agricultural years, compared with a preliminary estimate for 1911-12, are given below; embodied in the statement are also official statistics of the exports of wheat and wheat flour each calendar year, 1891 to 1911, and the average annual prices (gold) of wheat, 1891 to 1910.

*Area, production, exports, and prices of wheat in Argentina in specified years.*

[From Estadística Agrícola, published by the Ministry of Agriculture.]

Agricultural year.	Area sown.	Production.	Calendar year.	Exports.		Average annual price per bushel.
				Wheat.	Flour.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.<sup>1</sup></i>		<i>Bushels.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Barrels.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1890-91.....	2,970,656	31,048,117	1891	14,534,009	78,904	1.085
1891-92.....	3,261,720	36,008,467	1892	17,273,408	212,013	.775
1892-93.....	3,953,600	58,532,130	1893	37,042,314	426,646	.670
1893-94.....	4,546,640	82,231,580	1894	59,092,429	458,444	.478
1894-95.....	4,942,000	61,361,367	1895	37,120,651	606,659	.588
1895-96.....	5,584,400	46,406,830	1896	19,547,490	581,879	.720
1896-97.....	6,177,500	31,599,267	1897	3,742,125	466,149	1.079
1897-98.....	6,424,600	53,388,063	1898	23,705,366	359,181	.974
1898-99.....	7,907,200	104,980,737	1899	62,957,093	668,849	.633
1899-1900.....	8,030,750	101,653,762	1900	70,899,054	575,829	.667
1900-1901.....	8,351,300	74,752,034	1901	33,226,592	806,951	.717
1901-2.....	144,579	56,379,154	1902	23,696,070	439,120	.756
1902-3.....	9,131,193	103,757,172	1903	61,777,538	809,628	.738
1903-4.....	10,674,720	129,670,898	1904	84,683,242	1,206,884	.812
1904-5.....	12,115,619	150,743,199	1905	105,390,205	1,628,255	.770
1905-6.....	14,023,649	134,930,008	1906	82,598,572	1,450,964	.770
1906-7.....	14,065,594	155,991,397	1907	98,501,601	1,474,104	.909
1907-8.....	14,232,928	192,487,484	1908	133,609,563	1,276,643	.974
1908-9.....	14,981,920	156,162,327	1909	92,377,517	1,310,241	1.100
1909-10.....	14,422,115	131,010,413	1910	69,209,449	1,298,104	1.006
1910-11.....	15,451,608	145,981,263	1911	<sup>2</sup> 77,831,492	<sup>2</sup> 1,026,421	( <sup>3</sup> )
1911-12.....	17,037,545	170,562,553	1912	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Bushels of 60, barrels of 196 pounds.

<sup>2</sup> 9 months only.

<sup>3</sup> No data.

The total area of the Argentine Republic (738,174,926 acres) is in extent not quite two-fifths of the land surface of the United States. About 253 million acres of the national domain, it is said, are adaptable to agricultural and pastoral uses; the remainder is mountainous, arid, or covered by lakes and rivers. Roughly speaking, only about one-fourth of the cultivable area is as yet utilized for agricultural and grazing purposes. Grain culture on an extensive scale is not general, but is concentrated almost entirely in 5 of the 25 Provinces and Territories that constitute the Republic. These five Provinces—Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios, and Pampa Central—embrace a total land surface of 205,466,862 acres and cover a territory over one-sixth more extensive than that of the State of Texas. According to an estimate of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture



only 46 million acres were under wheat, alfalfa, corn, flaxseed, oats, and the various minor crops in the five Provinces in 1910, the latest year for which the complete data, by Provinces, are available.

*Total and cultivated area in the grain belt of Argentina in 1909-10.*

[From Estadística Agrícola, published by the Ministry of Agriculture.]

Province.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Buenos Aires.....	75,395,399	20,855,981
Santa Fe.....	32,464,492	9,772,469
Cordoba.....	42,834,538	10,733,199
Entre Rios.....	18,718,813	1,982,026
Pampa Central.....	36,053,620	2,781,852
Total.....	205,466,862	46,125,527

Taking the five Provinces as a whole, a larger proportion of the cultivated area is devoted to wheat than to any other crop, alfalfa holding second place, corn third, and flaxseed fourth. Wheat culture has for many years been in the ascendancy, excepting in Santa Fe and Entre Rios, where in late years a slight tendency to decreased areas is manifest. The extension of the culture of this cereal, however, has been in a southward direction, and the decline in two northern Provinces of the grain belt is more than counterbalanced by the heavy increase in its culture in the Pampa in the south, as may be seen from statistics, by Provinces, of the area and production of wheat in the Republic, 1906-7 to 1911-12.

*Area and production of wheat in Argentina, by Provinces, 1906-7 to 1911-12.*

[Estimates of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.]

AREA.

Province.	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>
Buenos Aires.....	5,468,961	5,782,943	6,186,643	5,238,273	5,754,490	6,004,530
Santa Fe.....	3,677,861	3,261,349	3,311,881	3,120,008	2,971,056	3,115,931
Cordoba.....	3,614,183	3,537,390	3,713,419	4,428,032	4,761,617	4,848,102
Entre Rios.....	822,744	724,621	793,932	741,300	704,235	753,655
Pampa Central.....	(?)	741,300	790,720	743,771	1,111,950	2,006,452
Other Provinces and Territories.....	481,865	185,325	185,325	150,731	148,260	308,875
Total.....	14,065,594	14,232,928	14,981,920	14,422,115	15,451,608	17,037,545

PRODUCTION.

	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Buenos Aires.....	85,612,821	92,053,845	67,552,618	49,247,053	61,361,367	70,179,767
Santa Fe.....	24,007,488	37,467,471	32,358,825	17,269,624	19,216,763	24,691,520
Cordoba.....	31,207,380	43,482,391	42,116,348	45,581,134	47,582,617	43,357,133
Entre Rios.....	9,616,965	9,104,851	8,623,036	5,677,139	4,776,633	9,002,117
Pampa Central.....	2,939,496	(?)	3,306,900	11,030,863	10,839,283	20,208,833
Other Provinces and Territories.....	2,607,247	10,378,926	2,204,600	2,204,600	2,204,600	3,122,183
Total.....	155,991,397	192,487,484	156,162,327	131,010,413	145,981,263	<sup>2</sup> 170,562,553

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Included in "Other Provinces and Territories."

<sup>3</sup> Recent official revision makes total yield 169,423,510 bushels.

The supply of resident farm labor is insufficient for handling the crops, and a picturesque feature of an Argentine harvest is the annual migration from Europe of many thousands of Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and other laborers to aid in cutting and thrashing the wheat and flaxseed and later to assist in corn husking. A large proportion of these return to their native lands after one or more seasons. In 1911 the total arrivals of passengers and immigrants were 247,803, of which 225,772 were immigrants; the total departures were 142,344, the emigrants numbering 120,709. According to nationalities the immigrants in 1911 were: Spaniards, 118,723; Italians, 58,185; Turks, 13,605; Russians, 9,713; French, 4,916; Austrians, 4,398; Germans, 3,953; Portuguese, 2,575; British, 1,730; Greeks, 1,036; and the balance of various nationalities. Of the total arrivals, 41,140 were classed as "agriculturists," the remainder belonging to a great variety of trades.

Farming operations are on the extensive system, and the demand for labor is minimized by the use of improved machinery of the types common on the spring wheat fields of the United States and Canada. In 1910, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, there were 5,771 thrashing machines in the Republic, the average outturn of which for the season, in grain of all kinds and flaxseed, was 914 tons each. The Census of 1908 reported 4,862 thrashing machines in the country, 368,172 plows, 42,056 drills, 33,381 mowing machines, 28,188 horserakes, etc. The machinery is mostly imported.

The fundamental purpose of wheat culture in Argentina, aside from supplying the annual consumptive demand of the population for food and providing seed for each succeeding crop, is production for export. Her success in this field is indicated by the fact that ordinarily she ranks second among the great wheat-exporting countries of the world. Compared with other great producers of this cereal, the domestic requirements for all purposes are moderate. The annual consumption for food is officially estimated at about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per capita, and, as the population in 1910 was authoritatively put at 7,172,000 souls, the quantity at present required for food exceeds 32,000,000 bushels. Seed requirements are, on the whole, slightly over a bushel per acre sown; on an area such as that laid down for the 1911-12 crop the amount needed for seed approximates 20,000,000 bushels.

All merchantable wheat produced over and above domestic needs is ultimately directed into the export trade, either as a raw material or in the form of flour. The grain is consigned chiefly to Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Germany, and other importing countries of Europe; the bulk of the surplus flour to Brazil.

The latest official statistics on the Argentine flouring industry relate to the year 1909, when 322 gristmills were reported registered



in the Republic, 246 of which were in operation. Their outturn was sufficient to supply home demands and leave a considerable surplus for export. Statistics of the quantity of wheat ground, the products obtained, and the surplus exported are shown below, with comparisons for previous years:

*Quantity of wheat ground, flour and by-products produced, and flour exported in Argentina, 1895, 1906-1909.*

[From Estadística Agrícola, published by the Ministry of Agriculture.]

Year.	Wheat (ground).	Flour produced.	By-products.	Exports of flour.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Tons (2,000 lbs.).</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1895.....	22,080,355	4,309,622	.....	606,659
1906.....	37,954,136	7,862,323	327,360	1,450,964
1907.....	37,524,195	7,849,533	326,208	1,434,104
1908.....	36,959,856	7,824,387	322,206	1,276,643
1909.....	37,774,564	7,966,819	331,475	1,310,241

The eminence of Argentina as a pastoral country presupposes extensive pastures. Alfalfa, the favorite forage plant, covered 13,345,000 acres in 1910, by far the greater proportion of it being in the 5 grain-growing Provinces. Of the total area under this plant not over one-tenth is cut; the principal object of its cultivation is grazing, the mild winters of the greater part of the grain belt, where snow rarely falls, allowing the large herds of live stock to graze practically the year round.

In grain culture, however, the crop second to wheat in economic importance is Indian corn. Its rapidly increasing area has reached an extent of almost 8 million acres—nearly half the acreage under wheat; and the higher yield per acre of the coarser grain makes it, in mere point of quantity produced, the bulkier of the two crops in some years. The culture of maize, as the grain is called in Argentina, is largely localized, about half the area being in the Province of Buenos Aires and two-sevenths in Santa Fe. Seedtime is for the most part in October, the mid-month of the Argentine spring; harvest in March, April, and May. In ordinary years about half the quantity produced is exported, Argentine corn being in general more in demand in the importing countries of Europe than that from any other source. The crop of 1911 was practically a failure, and exports were smaller than in any one of the last 16 years. The prospect for the crop now being husked is that it may greatly exceed all previous records, and liberal supplies are said to be expected to reach Europe from that source during the latter half of 1912.

*Area, production, exports, and price of corn in Argentina, 1891 to 1911.*[From *Estadística Agrícola*, published by the Ministry of Agriculture.]

Year of harvest.	Area planted.	Production.	Exports.	Average annual price per bushel.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Bushels.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Cents.<sup>2</sup></i>
1891.....	(3)	(3)	2,594,696	63.7
1892.....	(3)	(3)	17,555,505	49.8
1893.....	(3)	(3)	3,327,135	49.8
1894.....	(3)	(3)	2,160,351	47.1
1895.....	(3)	(3)	30,404,505	38.5
1896 <sup>4</sup> .....	3,074,374	8,818,400	61,827,889	26.7
1897.....	(3)	(3)	14,760,663	41.7
1898.....	(3)	(3)	28,230,887	36.3
1899.....	2,100,350	66,925,357	43,945,394	29.9
1900.....	2,493,239	55,611,035	28,079,045	39.5
1901.....	3,101,960	98,840,564	43,788,474	47.3
1902.....	3,473,722	84,017,503	46,959,122	49.5
1903.....	4,451,862	148,946,398	82,845,089	41.4
1904.....	5,189,100	175,186,964	97,220,813	43.6
1905.....	5,651,276	140,706,745	87,486,756	49.5
1906.....	6,714,448	194,910,261	106,046,732	49.5
1907.....	7,045,562	71,767,604	50,262,203	55.6
1908.....	6,719,291	136,055,314	67,390,055	62.0
1909.....	7,348,507	177,155,357	89,499,359	62.0
1910.....	7,425,355	175,186,964	104,727,358	55.4
1911.....	7,945,130	27,675,000	<sup>5</sup> 4,900,157	.....
1912.....	8,451,000	295,338,000	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Bushels of 56 pounds.<sup>2</sup> Gold.<sup>3</sup> No data.<sup>4</sup> Census.<sup>5</sup> 9 months only.

As a grower of flaxseed, Argentina holds first rank among the five countries—Argentina, Russia, British India, United States, and Canada—which produce the commercial crop of the world. Sown in May and June, the plants occupy the soil during the Argentine winter and are for the most part cut in November–December, the close of the transequatorial spring and beginning of summer. As is well known, flaxseed, outside of the requirements for sowing purposes, has virtually no use other than for the manufacture of linseed oil and oil-cake. As the Argentine seed-crushing industry, however, absorbs an almost negligible proportion of the crop, almost the sole object of cultivation is for export. In 1910 the 18 oil mills engaged in Argentina in the expression of oil from flaxseed, rapeseed, peanuts, etc., crushed only 401,785 bushels of flaxseed, obtaining therefrom 810,411 gallons of oil. The annual crush is insufficient for domestic needs and an average of upward of 100,000 gallons are imported annually from the United Kingdom and France. The exports of flaxseed from Argentina in late years have been heavier than those from any other country; about 3,209,000 bushels of Argentine seed were taken by the United States alone in the year ended June 30, 1910, and of the 6,291,000 bushels imported in 1910–11 a heavy proportion came from the South American producer. Statistics of area, production, exports, and price (gold), 1890–91 to 1911–12, follow:

*Area, production, exports, and price of flaxseed in Argentina, 1890-91 to 1911-12.*

[From Estadística Agrícola, published by the Ministry of Agriculture.]

Agricultural year.	Area sown.	Production.	Calendar year.	Exports.	Average annual price per bushel.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.<sup>1</sup></i>		<i>Bushels.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1890-91.....	(2)	(2)	1891	480,800	0.985
1891-92.....	(2)	(2)	1892	1,692,188	.988
1892-93.....	(2)	(2)	1893	2,842,320	1.010
1893-94.....	(2)	(2)	1894	4,111,382	.853
1894-95.....	(2)	(2)	1895	10,882,969	.833
1895-96 <sup>3</sup> .....	957,078	9,133,343	1896	9,041,813	.816
1896-97.....	(2)	(2)	1897	6,396,371	.853
1897-98.....	(2)	(2)	1898	6,255,710	.902
1898-99.....	822,319	8,639,355	1899	8,570,894	.875
1899-1900.....	878,018	8,865,051	1900	8,789,150	1.216
1900-1.....	1,500,767	15,351,653	1901	13,338,932	1.287
1901-2.....	1,934,496	14,370,646	1902	13,421,959	1.304
1902-3.....	3,230,081	28,004,404	1903	23,368,799	.924
1903-4.....	3,674,377	36,911,342	1904	34,665,012	.885
1904-5.....	2,675,821	29,132,214	1905	25,777,758	.998
1905-6.....	2,527,294	23,302,307	1906	21,199,434	1.169
1906-7.....	2,942,089	32,501,473	1907	30,066,650	1.194
1907-8.....	3,438,315	43,332,594	1908	41,558,678	1.159
1908-9.....	3,791,255	41,291,056	1909	34,928,029	1.321
1909-10.....	3,596,788	28,211,597	1910	23,812,711	1.806
1910-11.....	3,715,939	23,423,875	<sup>5</sup> 1911	13,149,337	.....
1911-12 <sup>4</sup> .....	3,923,948	25,116,693	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Bushels of 56 pounds.

<sup>2</sup> No data.

<sup>3</sup> Census.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>5</sup> Nine months.

The culture of flaxseed is confined almost entirely to four Provinces—Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios—over two-thirds of the total area being in Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. The area and production, by Provinces, for the last six years is given in the following statement:

*Area and production of flaxseed in Argentina, by Provinces, 1906-7 to 1911-12.*

[Estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture.]

AREA.

Province.	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Acres sown.</i>
Buenos Aires.....	545,263	924,638	1,091,194	969,620	1,149,312	1,210,800
Santa Fe.....	1,208,319	1,544,622	1,631,848	1,505,580	1,434,910	1,462,800
Cordoba.....	357,934	431,859	422,047	539,172	595,017	679,500
Entre Rios.....	384,725	511,250	565,859	502,848	469,490	518,900
Pampa Central.....	(1)	19,768	74,130	78,084	65,976	32,100
Other Provinces and Territories.....	445,848	6,178	6,177	1,484	1,234	19,800
Total.....	2,942,089	3,438,315	3,791,255	3,596,788	3,715,939	3,923,900

PRODUCTION.

	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Buenos Aires.....	13,725,465	12,767,232	15,298,349	11,092,366	8,818,400	7,912,932
Santa Fe.....	11,374,511	19,870,296	15,678,958	8,168,830	6,605,926	7,479,893
Cordoba.....	2,615,036	4,348,101	4,293,852	4,351,762	4,724,143	4,920,982
Entre Rios.....	4,585,220	5,960,687	5,719,520	3,964,225	2,952,589	4,330,464
Pampa Central.....	110,231	(2)	217,704	614,729	311,006	314,943
Other Provinces and Territories.....	91,010	386,278	82,673	19,685	11,811	157,479
Total.....	32,501,473	43,332,594	41,291,056	28,211,597	23,423,875	<sup>3</sup> 25,116,693

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Included in "Other Provinces and Territories."

<sup>3</sup> Recent official revision makes total yield same as in 1910-11.



In recent years only has the cultivation of oats been pursued with energy, and the industry is confined almost exclusively to the Province of Buenos Aires. Of the 2,548,000 acres sown to this cereal in 1911-12, over 2,120,000 acres were in the above-named Province.

The total area under oats, as far back as the taking of the 1895 census, was about 95,000 acres. The industry, however, seems to have made little progress during the succeeding 10 years. Its development into a crop of large commercial importance has been the work of the past quinquennium, production in 1911-12 amounting to over 60 million bushels, over half of which is probably available for export.

*Area, production, exports, and price of oats in Argentina, 1901-2 to 1911-12.*

[From *Estadística Agrícola*, published by the Ministry of Agriculture.]

Agricultural year.	Area sown.	Production.	Calendar year.	Exports.	Average annual price per bushel.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.<sup>1</sup></i>		<i>Bushels.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1901-2.....	80,308	2,273,494	1902	1,366,990	35.6
1902-3.....	139,582	3,926,944	1903	1,808,116	27.5
1903-4.....	118,178	3,306,900	1904	2,008,666	26.1
1904-5.....	125,084	3,513,581	1905	1,182,699	27.3
1905-6.....	127,528	5,511,500	1906	3,268,495	30.3
1906-7.....	361,702	12,256,474	1907	9,890,800	35.0
1907-8.....	702,006	33,948,773	1908	30,316,075	30.8
1908-9.....	1,564,884	31,984,061	1909	29,028,519	33.6
1909-10.....	1,414,895	36,482,754	1910	25,555,999	30.8
1910-11.....	1,980,185	47,192,219	1911	<sup>2</sup> 32,436,900	
1911-12.....	2,547,601	60,282,031			

<sup>1</sup> Bushels of 32 pounds.

<sup>2</sup> Nine months.

Of the 50 million acres under all crops in Argentina in 1910-11, four-fifths were devoted to the culture of wheat, alfalfa, corn, flax-seed, and oats. Of the remaining cultivated land, approximately 7 million acres were under pasture, other than alfalfa, and cultivated fruit and other trees. Aside from these, the most important of the minor crops cultivated are sugar cane and grape vines. The former covers an area of about 178,000 acres and is grown mostly in the Province of Tucuman, often called "the garden of Argentina;" the area of vineyards is about 259,000 acres, of which about 121,000 acres are in the Province of Mendoza and 74,000 in San Juan, the remainder elsewhere. The minor agriculture of the country, though on a small scale, is quite diversified, as is suggested by the following statement of the areas under various crops, as returned by the Censuses of 1895-96 and 1907-8, and as estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture for 1910-11. The Census figures on the area under wheat and flax in 1907-8, it may be noted, differ from the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, shown on preceding pages, for the same year.

In elucidation of this fact, it may be stated that the Census says of its own statistics relative to the two crops that "well proven facts allow of these [Census] figures being increased by 16 per cent."

*Area of crops in Argentina, 1895-96, 1907-8, and 1910-11.*

Crop.	1895-96 (Census).	1907-8 (Census).	1910-11 (Ministry of Agri- culture).
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat.....	5,064,767	11,994,449	15,451,608
Flax.....	957,078	3,130,327	3,715,939
Corn.....	3,074,374	4,795,924	7,945,130
Oats.....	95,440	954,451	1,980,185
Barley.....	134,852	231,506	148,658
Alfalfa.....	1,762,048	11,506,723	13,344,833
Tobacco.....	39,029	23,586	24,231
Sugar cane.....	151,406	174,729	178,060
Cotton.....	2,172	4,297	4,690
Vineyards.....	82,677	302,591	259,109
Peanuts.....	33,297	29,133	32,234
Potatoes.....	52,099	89,482	127,355
Beans.....	51,399	22,330	64,987
Vegetables.....	58,214	(1)	98,988
Trees (cultivated), all kinds.....	504,637	1,638,399	1,652,200
Other crops.....	120,088	5,365,499	5,298,832
Total.....	12,183,577	40,263,336	50,327,059

<sup>1</sup> Not stated.

NOTE.—In 1907-8, there were cultivated in addition to the crops specially mentioned above, 92,705 acres of canary seed, 19,667 acres of rice, 30,107 acres of sweet potatoes, 16,027 acres of hemp, 23,339 acres of rye, 215 acres of hops, 21,562 acres of cassava, 179 acres of ramie, 2,152 acres of sorghum, 1,951 acres of castor beans, 73 acres of yerba-mate, 4,230 acres of jute, and 24,423 acres of other minor crops. In the above statement these were included in "Other crops."

The number of live stock in the Republic in 1911 has recently been estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture as follows: Cattle, 29,124,229; horses, 7,537,675; mules, 465,054; asses, 285,113; sheep, 67,383,952; goats, 3,946,750; swine, 1,404,281. The figures indicate slight increases since the taking of the Census in 1908 in all the principal kinds of farm animals. The numbers as reported by the Censuses of 1895 and 1908 are shown, by the principal grain-producing and "other" Provinces, in the following statement:

*Number of live stock and poultry in Argentina, by Provinces, as returned by the Censuses of 1895 and 1908.*

1895.

Live stock and poultry.	Buenos Aires.	Santa Fe.	Cordoba.	Entre Rios.	Pampa Central.	All other Provinces.	Total.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Cattle.....	7,745,896	2,315,007 <sup>c</sup>	1,884,926	2,784,810	530,162	6,440,725	21,701,526
Horses.....	1,675,385	404,356	418,434	514,597	229,003	1,204,084	4,445,859
Mules.....	6,492	15,884	54,253	7,479	3,066	198,323	285,497
Asses.....	3,781	1,861	17,239	2,241	420	172,330	197,872
Sheep.....	52,630,451	1,988,777	2,594,662	6,210,185	5,295,177	5,660,310	74,379,562
Goats.....	11,955	17,266	790,934	29,122	87,351	1,812,232	2,748,860
Swine.....	248,720	82,366	51,607	53,810	3,326	212,937	652,766
Ostriches.....	59,476	3,412	3,087	9,112	566	6,904	82,497
Chickens.....	3,315,094	1,081,152	662,337	720,355	63,622	2,043,794	7,886,354
Turkeys.....	585,541	102,964	109,158	113,973	8,961	304,371	1,224,968



*Number of live stock and poultry in Argentina, by Provinces, as returned by the Censuses of 1895 and 1908—Continued.*

1908.

Live stock and poultry.	Buenos Aires.	Santa Fe.	Cordoba.	Entre Rios.	Pampa Central.	All other Provinces.	Total.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Cattle.....	10,351,235	3,413,446	2,639,480	3,145,639	464,645	9,102,180	29,116,625
Horses.....	2,519,953	913,965	997,514	647,107	281,537	2,171,300	7,531,376
Mules.....	14,469	28,171	115,159	9,321	13,017	384,900	465,037
Asses.....	4,344	2,256	25,899	3,575	1,062	247,952	285,083
Sheep.....	34,604,972	969,406	1,992,110	7,005,469	4,809,077	17,830,720	67,211,754
Goats.....	11,335	35,596	810,831	31,748	113,161	2,945,415	3,945,086
Swine.....	711,241	208,462	131,043	81,109	20,860	250,876	1,403,591
Guanacos.....						20,000	20,000
Llamas.....	52					54,703	54,755
Alpacas.....						200	200
Vicunas.....						8,000	8,000
Ostriches.....	108,090	14,852	33,340	70,536	25,277	170,688	422,783
Chickens.....	5,556,838	4,143,969	1,256,103	1,207,099	204,514	2,845,248	15,213,771
Ducks.....	249,398	105,296	37,158	70,381	8,478	138,057	608,768
Geese.....	103,908	34,262	12,340	26,950	1,678	40,848	219,986
Turkeys.....	317,906	56,163	74,776	42,344	13,792	173,674	678,655
Pigeons.....	933,169	287,822	81	24,811	7,942	102,226	1,356,051

NOTE.—Statistics of the number of guanacos, llamas, alpacas, vicunas, ducks, geese, and pigeons not collected in 1895.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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